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**Monitoring Volunteerism Constraints as a Determinant of Community Development among Jazan
University Students in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

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Abstract

Background:

Volunteering is a specific sort of helping conduct. Volunteering is an activity undertaken by an individual that does not provide any financial reward or benefit to anyone other than the volunteer. Other manifestations of volunteering are mutual assistance in health and social care and philanthropy for others within voluntary or community organizations.

Objective:

Monitoring volunteerism constraints as a determinant of community development in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University.

Methods:

The study design used a descriptive cross-sectional study on the Monitoring volunteerism constraints as a determinant of community development in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University - Saudi Arabia, 2023. This study was conducted by collecting the necessary information to find the results according to the objectives by contacting the participants (students) from the health specializations at Jazan University in the Jazan region, using the simple probability random sampling method with a sample size of 430 male and female .

Result:

This study included 430 male and female students from various health specializations at Jazan University. The sample consisted of (20.0%) males and (80.0%) females. All the values of the correlation coefficients to volunteering in the health field, and all dimensions to monitoring volunteerism constraints as a determinant of community development in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University are very large, indicating a level of 0.05. The majority of the sample from the colleges was from the College of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, with a percentage of (38.4%), while the percentage was distributed among other academic levels (61.6%). As shown, the percentage of the study sample who never volunteered was (59.5%) ,the percentage of volunteers was (40.5%). Results showed that the total degree of obstacles to volunteering in the health field among students of health specializations at Jazan University in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was at the average level, with a rate of (69.7%). It is necessary to take into account the desires and goals of the volunteer and to choose the appropriate times for volunteer work, as they do not conflict with study and lecture times.

Keywords: Volunteering, Constraints, Community Services.

Introduction

A college student in a health major finds time each week to volunteer in disease prevention activities despite his rigorous courses. What motivates these people to devote their time to helping strangers? "We survive on what we receive, but we thrive on what we give." (Whittaker Churchill 20219) This phrase reflects the significance that comes from helping others. It appears to be a fundamental component of human nature to want to assist others. Volunteering is a specific sort of helping conduct. Volunteering is an activity undertaken by an individual that does not provide any financial reward or benefit to anyone other than the volunteer. (Papadakis, K., Griffin 205) Other manifestations of volunteering are mutual assistance in health and social care, and philanthropy for others within voluntary or community organizations. Volunteers in hospitals, universities, religious institutions, sports teams, and other community groups all benefit from the variety and efficacy of the services volunteers provide. According to the complete definitions, volunteering is a voluntary, continuing, and planned behavior that enhances the welfare of strangers without receiving any payment and usually takes place in an organizational environment

Volunteering can enhance students' academic growth, soft skills development, and civic responsibility. Strengths are also related to job options and employability after graduation. The main reasons for volunteering are to help someone in the community, learn new skills, respond to their needs or skills, (Mousa, O., Almussallam, 2021) and help them gain experience that will benefit them in their future career. However, students face many barriers to volunteering, such as higher tuition fees and the need to do more paid work, which reduces the time available for volunteering. Some people also have a negative perception of volunteering as "not great," "boring," and time-consuming, based on stereotypical views of volunteering (Smith, K., Holmes 2010) .

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the target number of volunteers at the beginning of 2019 was about 120 thousand volunteers, while the number achieved at the end of that year was more than 192 thousand volunteers participating in volunteer work, and more than 18 million volunteers completed hours. 91% of the volunteers were Saudis and 9% were from different nationalities. Almost 98% of volunteers have the desire to participate in volunteer work again in the future (Alhomaied, T., & Sulaiman, A. A. 2022)

Therefore, this study aims to determine the relationship between motivation and volunteering in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University.

1.1 Research Problem:

This study aims to Monitoring Volunteerism Constraints as a Determinant of Community Development in the health field among students of health collage at Jazan University.

1.2 Significant of the Study:

This study is necessary to Monitoring Volunteerism Constraints as a Determinant of Community Development in health field among students of health specializations. There is no studies found a relationship between volunteerism Constraints and determinant of community development in health field a work in the health field. What makes this study important is the lack of studies on this topic in our society; Thus, through this study, we can determinant volunteerism constraints as determinant of community development

1.3 Objectives:

1.3.1 General Objective:

To monitoring volunteerism constraints as a determinant of community Development in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives:

1. To determine the socio-demographic factors of volunteers in the health field.
2. To estimate the prevalence of volunteers in the field of health.
3. To find the obstacles to health volunteering.

2.1 Definition of volunteer work:

The etymology of the word volunteering, the roots of the word goes to the French word “voluntary” which is the form of the Latin word voluntarily (willing). In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the West and Russia, the word volunteer described people who went to military service of their own will (Loktionova, 2012). Nowadays, the terms volunteering, as well as volunteer, have different meanings. Modern volunteering is a general term for voluntary actions that recently spread around the world. In this section Volunteer work refers to non-profit activity including unpaid, self-organized or institution- ally organized, socially oriented work; this means a personal, non-profit commitment that is connected with a regular, project- or event-related expenditure of time, which could in principle also be carried out by another person and could potentially also be paid for.

2.2 Types of volunteering:

There are two main paradigms developed in Europe and the US that are widely discussed among scholars: the civil society paradigm and the non-profit paradigm (Zappala, 2000; Rochester, 2006). From the perspective of the civil society paradigm (political and social sciences’ perspective), volunteers are those interested in mutual work to reach a common goal or solve a shared problem in society (Rochester, 2006). In this paradigm, volunteers are treated as a force to address social problems. In other words, volunteers are an instrument for the development of civil society through the accumulation of social capital. Therefore, volunteering actions are an important element in the formation of civil society. The civil society paradigm is different from the non-profit paradigm which

treats volunteers as unpaid labor. In the non-profit paradigm, volunteering is seen as a philanthropic action – “a gift of time” to the public that does not require any material reward (Rochester, 2006, p 3). Volunteering can also be treated as a leisure activity (Parker, 2000; Rochester, 2006; Lockstone-Binneva, Holmesb, Smith & Baumd, 2010). This perspective on volunteering is the youngest among other paradigms. Volunteering as a leisure activity implies that people became interested in volunteering to acquire or express their knowledge, skills, and experiences (Rochester, 2006).

In addition, some scholars think that volunteering is closely related to but is distinct from activism, acts of service, and unpaid labor (Wilson, 2000, 2012). Volunteering implies that volunteers bring benefits to society, solve certain issues, or do any other activity beneficial for society or individuals. According to Rochester (2006), the civil society paradigm implies that volunteering is activism that influences the development of civil society. Volunteering can also be seen as unpaid labor as it is an act of philanthropy which is reflected in the non-profit paradigm. Rochester claims that volunteering is a combination of two or all three of these elements (i.e., activism, unpaid labor, leisure). Therefore, volunteering takes different forms. (UN Volunteers (2018)

2.3 The importance of volunteering:

The importance of volunteer work is evident through the functions it achieves at the level of society and individuals. In the societal field, volunteer workers perform major functions in completing governmental work by expanding the circle of services provided or raising their level, and new services that you can access using volunteer institutions, in addition to some services that you can do because of some information and legislation that prevent some countries from relying on it (Al-Juhani, 1998). The importance of voluntary work is also evident in its ability to contribute significantly to supporting the economies of countries, investing in human capital, strengthening social ties between various groups and sectors and helping to build a more cohesive and secure society, interest in realizing the values of true citizenship, transforming wasted or idle energies into working and productive energies. As it affects the value system of the individual and is even one of the most important indicators of the individual's belonging to his country, in addition to that, it gives the volunteer a sense of his importance and position in society, which motivates him to work and creativity, and makes him feel satisfied and successful, which raises the level of self-esteem. It also contributes to increasing self-confidence and the ability to assume tasks and responsibilities for volunteers. (Wu, H. (2011).)

2.4 Obstacles to participating in volunteer work among university youth:

University youth face many obstacles that prevent their participation in voluntary work, and the most important of these obstacles can be identified in the following aspects:

- Personal obstacles related to the university student himself: these include ignorance of the importance and values of volunteer work, preoccupation with studies and their conflict with volunteering time, reluctance to volunteer due to the distance from volunteering places, and the absence of moral incentives for volunteers. (Rushdie, 2013; Amer and Al-Masri, 2015),
- Obstacles related to the university environment: lack of interest of university administrations in the culture of volunteering, weakness or lack of promotion of volunteer activities, scheduling volunteer activities at times that do not suit students, poor coordination with volunteer institutions, weak encouragement students receive from faculty members towards participating in volunteer work. (Al Rafah (2019)
- Obstacles related to voluntary work institutions and organizations: these include the lack of clarity of the objectives of voluntary work (Al-Shahrani 2006), the lack of volunteer work in the legislation regulating it, the lack of marketing it among members of society, and the lack of coordination between the various voluntary institutions.
- Obstacles related to society include society's poor appreciation of the role of volunteers and volunteering in general and the lack of sufficient awareness among members of society of the importance of volunteering and its noble goals. (Aqtam, 2014)

Motivations for participation in volunteerism among university youth

- The need for social relations with others (Wilson, J. (2000).)
- Acquire new skills and experiences
- Taking up leisure time in a positive manner that benefits the individual and the various institutions of society (Al-Malaji, 2004)
- Satisfying certain psychosocial needs such as the need to belong, appreciate, secure and gain the trust and respect of members of society.
- Sense of social responsibility towards one's own society.
- Enabling the volunteer to express his human values, as the value of respecting others and paying attention to helping them (Al-Nablus, 2010.)
- Experiences and skills gained through volunteering may be beneficial to the volunteer in his future career.

Methodology:

3.1 Study Design

The study has been designed is cross-sectional study monitoring volunteerism constraints as a determinant of community development in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University - Saudi Arabia, 2023

3.2 Study Location

The study was conducted on Jazan University students from health specializations in Jazan region - Saudi Arabia.

3.3 Data Collection: The questionnaire was piloted on 10 students to ensure the clarity of information and determine the time needed to fill up the questionnaire. Feedback from the pilot study was incorporated into the final draft of the questionnaire. Data from the pilot study was not included in the study. The questionnaire was distributed, and data was collected for 60 days (August and October 2023).

3.4 Sampling

It was a cross-sectional study using a convenience sampling method. The data was collected by conducting a survey using a printed questionnaire disseminated to the students of Jazan University. A self-designed questionnaire, to measure different objectives through the study period, was developed in the English language. To make the questionnaire more understandable to the intended demographic, the items of the questionnaire were translated into the Arabic language by a professional translator without using any dialect phrase.

using the simple probability method of random sampling with a sample size of 430. Male and female students aged between (18-26) years.

3.5 Inclusion criteria: The people of the Jizan region who have volunteered to participate in the survey were included in the study. The identity of the participant was kept anonymous during data analysis.

3.6 Exclusion Criteria: The study did not include participants who did not know the Arabic language, wished not to participate in the study, and were from outside the Jazan region.

3.7 Main Variables of the Study

The main variables for the study include social demographics and an estimate of the prevalence of health volunteers. Determine the Constraints to healthy voluntary work.

3.8 Means and Methods of Data Collection

Data was collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to contain the above variables.

3.9 Data Analysis

The information was organized and fixed by making use of Excel. Next, was examined the information through the use of a statistical software (SPSS). The information was formatted, arranged, and examined using descriptive statistics. Results was presented in tables and figures.

3.10 Ethical consideration: Informed consent of all the participants was taken before conducting the study. The privacy and confidentiality of the participants were preserved, and ethical and moral values were observed in designing the research plan. Moreover, the study was exclusive of anything that may cause any physical, social, or emotional harm to the participants of the research. No incentives or rewards were given to participants .

3.1.1 Statistical methods used:

The following tools were used: Cronbach's Alpha , Pearson Correlation Coefficient , Percentages, iterations, and relative weight , Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation , Regression analysis ,a(ANOVA), independent T-test to test the second and third hypotheses of the study

4.1 The questionnaire consists of three parts:

Part One: it includes the demographic variables of the study sample, represented by:

(age, condition social, gender, level academic, college).

The Second Part: consists of (3) to know The prevalence of volunteers in the health field follows:

Volunteer information (volunteer field, number of times volunteering, number of years volunteering).

The Third Part: volunteerism constraints (23) phrases

Constrains of volunteering in the field of health between students Majors Health, includes (23) phrases .The statements were formulated in each dimension according to the three Liker scale (yes/maybe/no).

4.2 Validity of the tool

Questionnaire Validity:

One of the basic characteristics that must also be available in the data collection tool before proceeding with its use is the reliability feature, which indicates the degree of the scale is free of errors, especially random errors. The importance of measuring the degree of stability and reliability of the scale lies in the need to obtain correct results whenever they are used. The fluctuating scale is neither reliable nor its results are taken, and then the results will become misleading and unexpected, to confirm the validity of the study tool, both honesty and stability tests were used as follows:

A) Sincerity Arbitrator

The questionnaire was submitted to the specialists , the specialists was asked to express their opinion on the questionnaire, the validity and comprehensiveness of the phrases, the diversity of their content, and the level of language and provide any observations they deem appropriate regarding modification, change, or deletion, in light of the proposals of the specialists, the questioner was modified per the provided suggestions, and the questionnaire in its final form is ready.

(b) True the Scale

1/ The coefficient of internal consistency between each statement and the total degree of its dimension:

The researcher calculated the internal consistency coefficient of the questionnaire on the study sample, and statistical tests were conducted to measure the validity and reliability,

2 / Structural honesty

Structural honesty is one of the measures of the tool's sincerity, which measures the extent to which the goals you want to reach are achieved and shows how each dimension of study relates to the overall degree of tool phrases. According to this method, honesty will be tested by estimating the correlation coefficients for all dimensions of the independent variable with the total sum of each axis as follows:

1 / The structural honesty of the axis: Monitoring Volunteerism Constraints as a Determinant of Community Development in the health field among students of health specializations at the University of Jazan.

Table (1)

The validity of the internal consistency of the data of the axis:

Obstacles to volunteering in the health field among students of health specialties at Jazan University.

The following table number (1) shows the correlation coefficients between each statement of the dimensions of the obstacles to volunteering in the health field among students of health specialties at Jazan University and the overall result of the dimension:

M	Dimension	Ferries	Correlation coefficient	Significance level	The result	
1	factors	Obstacles associated with the personal	I don't volunteer because I don't know the importance of volunteering	.221**	.000	D at0.01
2			I think shyness may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	.684**	.000	D at0.01
3			Fear of failure may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	.699**	.000	D at0.01
4			Fear of taking responsibility is one of the reasons for not volunteering	.718**	.000	D at0.01
5			Low self-confidence is one of the reasons for not volunteering	.887**	.000	D at0.01
6			I live in faraway the places to volunteer	.784**	.000	D at0.01
7			I don't know the benefits of volunteering	.321**	.000	D at0.01
8			My family responsibility may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	.718**	.000	D at0.01
9	with the university	Obstacles associated	Students' educational institutions not trained in volunteer skills	.231**	.000	D at0.01
10			Preoccupation with study and its conflict with volunteering time is one of the obstacles to volunteering	.784**	.000	D at0.01
11			No coordination with voluntary institutions to offer volunteer opportunities to students	.321**	.000	D at0.01

12		Poor marketing of volunteer activity in the umbrella environment	.677**	.000	D at0.01	
13		Poor encouragement to participate in voluntary activities	.460**	.000	D at0.01	
14	Obstacles associated with the administrative factors	I do not volunteer because of the distance from the places to volunteer	.321**	.000	D at0.01	
15		Not placing the volunteer in the appropriate place for his abilities may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	.688**	.000	D at0.01	
16		Volunteering requires material costs from the volunteer	.403**	.000	D at0.01	
17		Lack of clarity on volunteerism objectives	.232**	.000	D at0.01	
18		Lack of training programmers for volunteers	.652**	.000	D at0.01	
19		Non-participation of volunteers in decision-making	.331**	.000	D at0.01	
20		Inappropriate recognition of volunteers for positions in voluntary opportunities	.675**	.000	D at0.01	
21		Lack of clarity specific to volunteer selection	.774**	.000	D at0.01	
22		factors Obstacles associated with the societal	Volunteering objectives are unclear for members of society	.539**	.000	D at0.01
23			Lack of visibility of volunteerism's role in the development of society	.699**	.000	D at0.01
24	culture of the community that limit volunteerism		.291**	.000	D at0.01	
25	The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among children		.594**	.000	D at0.01	
26	Lack of awareness of the family about the importance of volunteering		.739**	.000	D at0.01	
27	The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among young people		.321**	.000	D at0.01	

It is clear from Table (1) 5 phrases were excluded from the questionnaire for low scores on the other hand that all the values of the correlation coefficients for all phases ranged between (.221** - .887*) and those values were very large, and all of them were significant. Statistical at the 5% level of significance, where the values of the significance level were less than 0.05, indicates that all expressions are related to the total score. its dimensions and high significance, they participate in its measurement, and therefore the dimension is considered valid for what has been specified for measurement.

2 / Stability tool

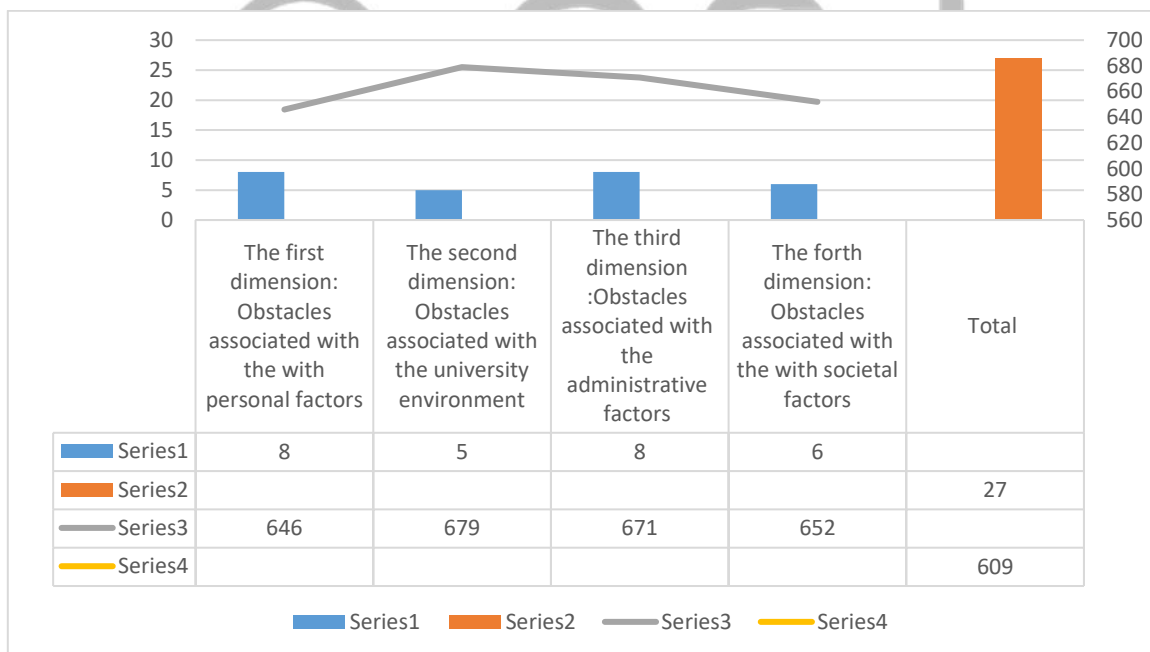
1- Alfa-Cornbach method

It means the stability of the measure and its non-contradictoriness with itself, that is, the measure gives the same results with a probability equal to the value of the variable if it is re-applied to the same sample . Thus, it leads to the same or consistent results each time a re-measurement is performed. The higher the degree of stability of the instrument, the greater the confidence in it, and there are several ways to check the stability of the balance. We calculated the stability coefficient of the test using (Cronbach, s Alpha), which takes values ranging from zero to the correct value, and if there is no stability in the data, the value of the coefficient is equal to zero, and vice versa, if there is complete stability in the data, the value of the coefficient is equal to one the correct. That is, increasing the Cronbach's alpha coefficient means increasing the stability of accuracy and thus increasing the reliability of the data.

Demographic variables of the study sample

Table (2)

Shows the values of Cronbach's alpha coefficients for all dimensions and axes of the study as follows:



It is clear from Table (2) that the results of the stability test for all dimensions of the obstacles of volunteering in health field among students of health specializations at the University of Jazan have reached (.602), and those values were all greater than (60%) This indicates that the study tool has a high degree of stability in all dimensions of the study and that the data collected by it enjoys high stability and honesty and achieves the purposes of the study and therefore we can rely on these answers in achieving the study goals and analyzing their results.

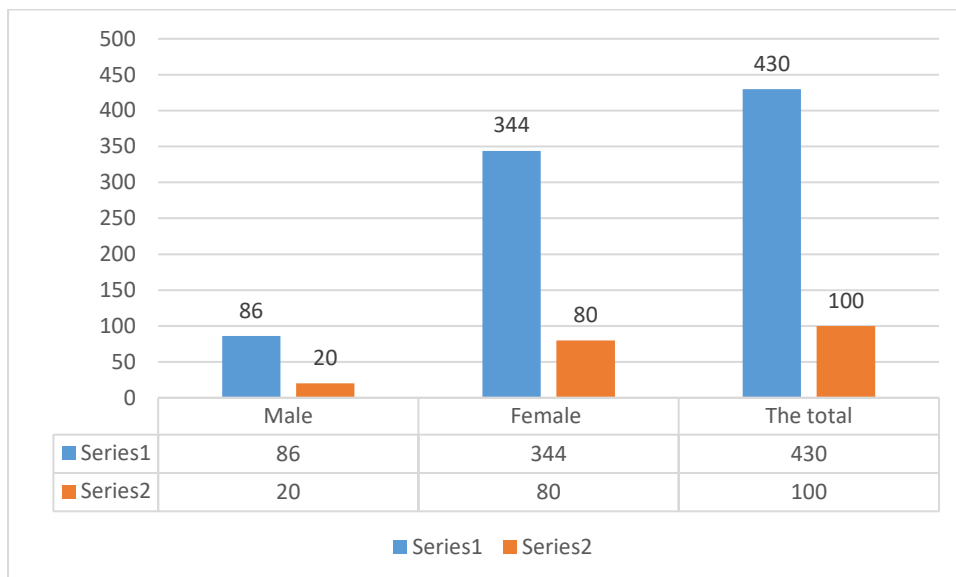
4.3 View and analyze study data

This includes a section an analysis of the study data, which represents the personal characteristics of the study sample, **as follows:**

the next:

Table (3)

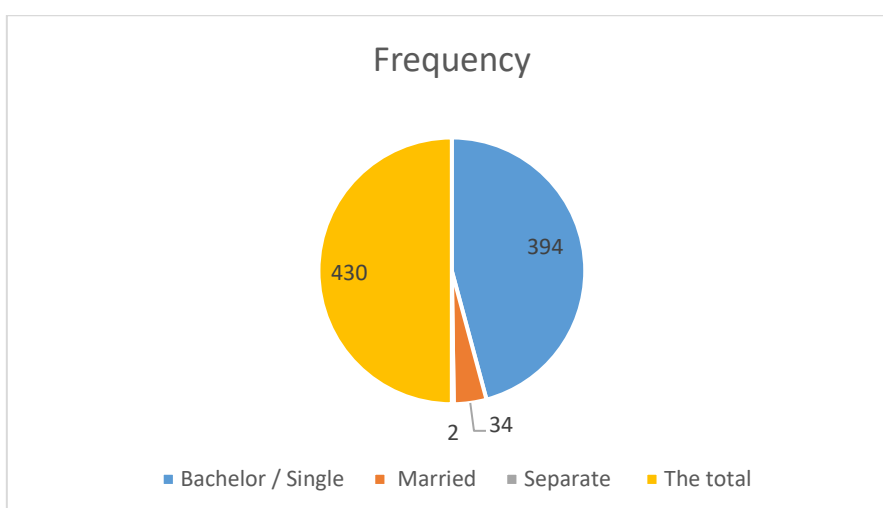
1- Frequency distribution of the sample according to a gender:



It is evident from the results in Table (3) and Figure No. (1) the sample was distributed by (20.0%) males and the percentage (80.0%) females and this indicates the superiority of females in the practice of volunteering compared to males at the university the subject of study.

Table (4)

2- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the situation social



As shown in the table (4) that the percentage of study sample individuals who had marital status single (91.6%) of the total sample, and that the number (394) individuals, with a rate of (7.9%) of whom are women married, and that the ratio (0.5%) were separate from the social status, it is clear that the

study sample included all social situations, which gives greater confidence in obtaining accurate answers to the questionnaire questions.

Table (5)

3- Frequency distribution of the study sample according to the level of Academic

The level Academic	Frequency	Percent
The level 1-3	35	8.1
The level 4-6	107	24.9
The level 7-9	96	22.3
The level 10-12	125	29.1
The level 13-15	15	3.5
The level 16-18	22	5.1
Other than that	30	7.0
The total	430	100.0

From Table No. (5) the results show that male and female students of level (10-12) ranked first with a percentage of (29.1%), and male and female students of level (4-6) ranked second with a percentage of (24.9%), while students of the level (13-15), they ranked last, with a percentage of (3.5%). It is clear from this that the sample was distributed on all academic levels, as it is clear that most of the volunteers in the health field are from the level (10-12).

The prevalence of volunteers in the health field

Table (6)

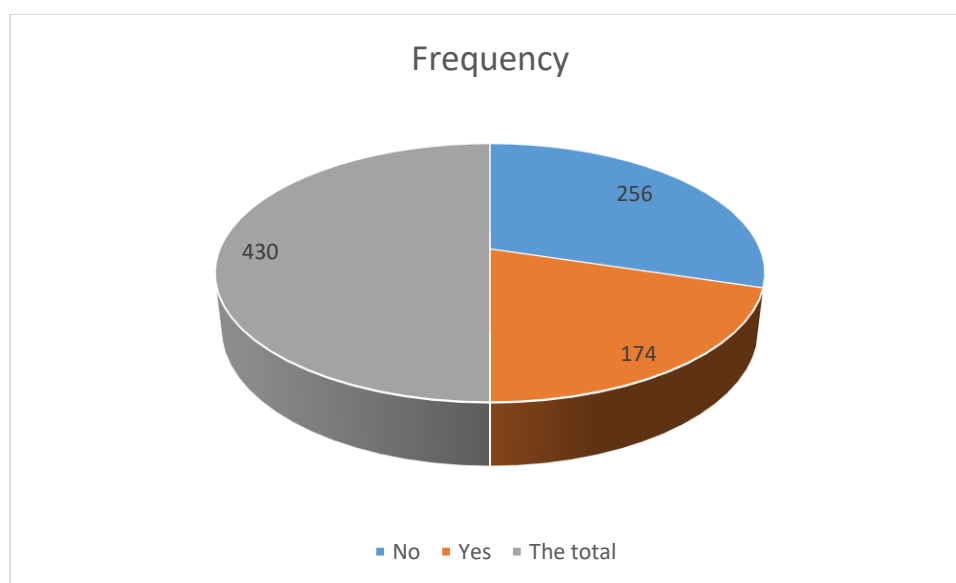
1- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the college

Career Level	Frequency	Percent
Preparatory Year	25	5.8
College of Nursing	49	11.4
College of Public Health and Tropical Medicine	165	38.4
Faculty of Pharmacy	22	5.1
Faculty of medicine	52	12.1
College of Applied Medical Sciences	110	25.6
Faculty of Dentistry	7	1.6
The total	430	100.0

From Table No. (6), the results show that the majority of the sample is from colleges, where the results confirmed the previous levels, and it was from the College of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, where their percentage reached (38.4%), which is the majority in the voluntary field, while the percentage was distributed among other academic levels (61.6%) of volunteers in the health field. It is clear from this that the sample included various academic levels and colleges related to the health field, and that it had sufficient knowledge of the subject of the study.

Table (7)

2- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the volunteers



It is clear from the results presented in Table No. (7) that the sample was distributed by (40.5%) of those who had previously worked in the voluntary field, and by (59.5%) of those who had not previously worked in the voluntary field. This indicates some of the obstacles that prevent the practice of working in the voluntary field at the university the subject of the study.

Table (8)

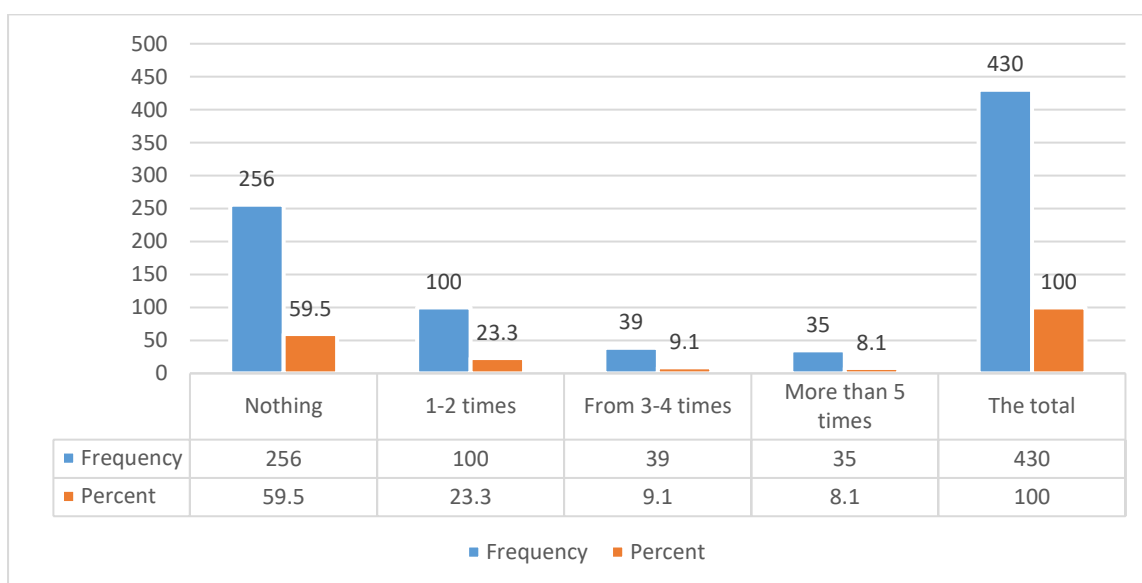
3- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the volunteers

Career Level	Frequency	Percent
Social field	54	31
Health field	145	83.3
Domain for my religion	19	10.9
Educational field	22	12.6
Educational field	4	2.3
Security field	5	2.9
Environmental field	17	9.8
Media field	12	6.9
The total	278	100.0

It is evident from the results in Table (8) that the sample included all fields in the field of volunteering for those who had previously volunteered from the study sample, as most of them were volunteering in the health field at the rate of (83.3%) It ranked first in the volunteer field, and that ratio (31.0%) In the social field, it ranked second, while the educational field came in the last ranks, with a percentage of (2.3%) on those who have not previously worked in the voluntary field this indicates some obstacles prevent the practice of working in the voluntary field at the university the subject of study.

Table (9)

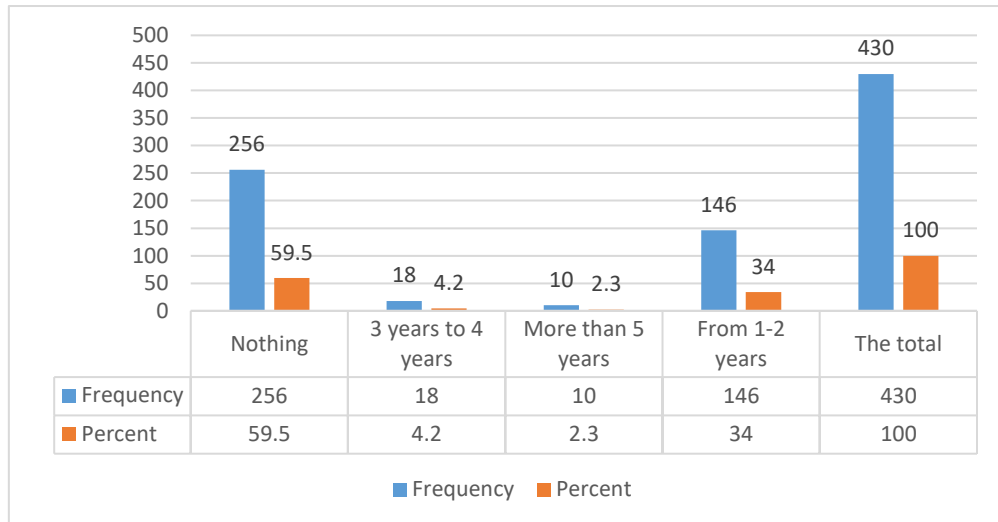
4- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the number of times Volunteering



As shown in the table (9) that the percentage of the study sample who have never volunteered and (59.5%) of the total sample, the number (100) individuals, with a rate of (23.3%) of the number of volunteering times was from one to two times, and the ratio (8.1%) of who she was the number of volunteering times more than five times he indicates some obstacles prevent the practice of working in the voluntary field at the university the subject of study.

Table (10)

5- Frequency distribution of sample members according to the number of years volunteering



As shown in Table (10) the percentage of the study sample who never volunteered is (59.5%) of the total sample. There are (146) individuals (34.0%) of the individuals, whose years of volunteering ranged between one and two years. And that the percentage (2.3%) of volunteers for more than five years indicates some obstacles that prevent the practice of working in the voluntary field at the university under study.

Monitoring Volunteerism Constraints as a Determinant of Community Development among students of health majors at Jazan University are as follows:

The first dimension: descriptive statistic of obstacles associated with the personal factors to volunteering in the health field among students of health majors.

Table (11)

M	Phrase	Mean	Std. Deviation	%	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level of application	Arrangement	
1	Obstacles associated with the personal factors	I think shyness may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	1.28	.584	58.0	45,386	.000	Medium	6
2		I don't volunteer because I don't know the importance of volunteering	2.71	.556	80.9	101,029	.000	High	2
3		Fear of failure may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	2.29	.802	71.5	59,135	.000	Medium	5
4		Low self-confidence is one of the reasons for not volunteering	2.43	.718	79.9	70,059	.000	Medium	3
5		I don't know the benefits of volunteering	2.74	.746	90.3	48,345	.000	High	1
6		I live in faraway the places to volunteer	1.14	.829	42.01	53,613	.000	weak	8
7		Fear of taking responsibility is one of the reasons for not volunteering	2.41	.717	76.3	70,059	.000	Medium	4
8		My family responsibility may be one of the reasons for not volunteering	1.28	.584	42.6	45,386	.000	weak	7
		all phrases	492	2.05	.604	73.7	111,169	.000	Medium

The results are shown in Table No.(11) the overall score for applying obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors appeared moderately according to the answers, with an arithmetic mean (2.05) and with relative weight (73.7%) and since the test value (T) was positive at the level of the total score, and this indicates that the difference between the value of the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample and the hypothetical mean was a significant difference and statistically significant, and this confirms that the level of obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors was average, and all the expressions of the table were expressive of the degree of their application to an average degree, and that phrase No. (5) appeared

as the most important phrase according the researched sample opinion , as it ranked first, “I don't know the benefits of volunteering” , with arithmetic mean (2.74) and with relative weight (90.3%), while phrase No. (6),” I live in faraway the places to volunteer” , with an arithmetic mean (1.14), and with relative weight (42.01%) expressing a weak degree of application.

Table (12)

The second dimension : descriptive statistic of Obstacles associated with the university environment to volunteering in the health field among students of health majors.

M		Phrase	Mean	Std. Deviation	%	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level application	Arrangement
1	Obstacles associated with the university environment	No coordination with voluntary institutions to offer volunteer opportunities to students	2.72	.559	87.3	103,030	.000	High	2
2		Preoccupation with study and its conflict with volunteering time is one of the obstacles to volunteering	2.39	.701	66.3	68,145	.000	Medium	4
3		Students' educational institutions not trained in volunteer skills	2.29	.802	57.01	59,135	.000	Medium	5
4		Poor marketing of volunteer activity in the umbrella environment	2.43	.718	74.8	70,059	.000	Medium	3
5		Poor encouragement to participate in voluntary activities	2.73	.755	89.00	48,455	.000	High	1
		all phrases	449	2.1	.302	71.4	108,150	.000	Medium

The results are shown in Table No.(12) the overall score for applying obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors appeared moderately according to the answers, with an arithmetic mean (2.01) and with relative weight (71.4%) and since the test value (T) was positive at the level of the total score, and this indicates that the difference between the value of the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample and the hypothetical mean was a significant difference and statistically significant, and this confirms that the level of obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors was average, and all the expressions of the table were expressive of the degree of their application to an average degree, and that phrase No. (5) appeared as the most important phrase according the researched sample opinion , as it ranked first, as it states Poor encouragement to participate in voluntary activities, with arithmetic mean (2.73) and with relative weight (89.00%), and phrase No. (3) was ranked last one,” Students' educational institutions not trained in volunteer skills” with an arithmetic mean (2.29), and with relative weight (57.1%) expressing a weak degree of application.

Table (13)

The third dimension : descriptive statistic of Obstacles associated with the administrative factors to volunteering in the health field among students of health majors.

M	Phrase	Mean	Std. Deviation	%	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level application	Arrangement	
1	Obstacles associated with the administrative factors	I do not volunteer because of the distance from the places to volunteer	2.14	.829	71.5	53,613	.000	weak	7
2		Not placing the volunteer in the appropriate place for my abilities	2.10	.833	58.0	52,351	.000	Weak	8
3		Volunteering requires material costs from the volunteer	2.29	.802	70.18	59,135	.000	Medium	6
4		Lack of clarity on volunteerism objectives	2.45	.731	80.7	71,066	.000	Medium	4
5		Lack of training programmers for volunteers	1.74	.746	83.9	48,345	.000	High	3
6		Non-participation of volunteers in decision-making	2.24	.928	76.3	52,600	.000	Medium	5
7		Inappropriate recognition of volunteers for positions in voluntary opportunities	2.63	.738	91.5	72,059	.000	High	2
8		Lack of clarity specific to volunteer selection	2.82	.826	95.3	82,345	.000	High	1
		all phrases	2.09	2.08	69.7	81.5	121,15	.000	Medium

The results are shown in Table No.(13) the overall score for applying obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors appeared moderately according to the answers, with an arithmetic mean (2.09) and with relative weight (69.7%) and since the test value (T) was positive at the level of the total score, and this indicates that the difference between the value of the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample and the hypothetical mean was a significant difference and statistically significant, and this confirms that the level of obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors was average, and all the expressions of the table were expressive of the degree of their application to an average degree, and that phrase No. (8) appeared as the most important phrase according the researched sample opinion , as it ranked first, as it states “Lack of clarity specific to volunteer selection”, with arithmetic mean (2.82) and with relative weight (95.3%), while states “Not placing the volunteer in the appropriate place for my abilities”, with an arithmetic mean (2.10), and with relative weight (58.0%) expressing a weak degree of application.

Table (14)

The fourth dimension : descriptive statistic of Obstacles associated with the societal factors to volunteering in the health field among students of health majors.

M		Phrase	Mean	Std. Deviation	%	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level application	Arrangement
1	Obstacles associated with societal factors	Volunteering objectives are unclear for members of society	2.34	.843	76.3	54,714	.000	Medium	5
2		Lack of visibility of volunteerism's role in the development of society	2.43	.859	78.8	63,648	.000	Medium	4
3		culture of the community that limit volunteerism	2.49	.839	79.8	81,089	.000	Medium	3
4		The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among children	2.83	.746	93.4	58,445	.000	High	1
5		Lack of awareness of the family about the importance of volunteering	2.74	.563	83.9	107,032	.000	High	2
6		The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among young people	2.29	.802	68.0	59,135	.000	Weak	6
		all phrases	430	2.09	.401	69.7	108,165	.000	Medium

The results are shown in Table No.(14) the overall score for applying obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors appeared moderately according to the answers, with an arithmetic mean (2.09) and with relative weight (69.7%) and since the test value (T) was positive at the level of the total score, and this indicates that the difference between the value of the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample and the hypothetical mean was a significant difference and statistically significant, and this confirms that the level of obstacles of volunteering in the health field among students of health majors was average, and all the expressions of the table were expressive of the degree of their application to an average degree, and that phrase No. (4) appeared as the most important phrase according the researched sample opinion , as it ranked first, as it states “The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among children “, with arithmetic mean (2.83) and with relative weight (93.4%), and phrase No. (4) was ranked “The lack of interest of social institutions in instilling a culture of volunteerism among young people” ranked last, with an arithmetic mean (2.29), and with relative weight (68.0%) expressing a weak degree of application.

Table (15)

The correlation between obstacles and demographic variables in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University as follows:

M	Ferries	Kai square	df	. Sig. (2- asymp sided)
1	obstacles * Sex	7.929a	11	.720
2	obstacles * Age	87.010a	33	.000
3	obstacles * Social status	16.526a	33	.993
4	obstacles * Specialization	89.175a	66	.030

The chi-square test value reached (7.929a), with a probability value (720.) and the probability value was greater than the confidence level of 0.05, and this confirms that the relationship of obstacles does not represent a relationship with the sex variable.

The chi-square test value reached (87.010a), with a probability value (000The probability value was less than the confidence level of 0.05, and this confirms that the relationship of obstacles represents a relationship with the variable of age.

The chi-square test value reached (16.526a), with a probability value of (993.) The probability value was greater than the level of confidence 0.05, and this confirms that the relationship of obstacles does not represent a relationship with the variable of social status.

And the relationship between motivation and specialization, where the chi-square test value was (89.175a), with a probability value of (.030), and the probability value was less than the confidence level of 0.05, and this confirms that the relationship of obstacles represents a relationship with the specialization variable.

Data Collection methods,

instruments used and measurements An online survey was divided into two sections. The first section includes demographic details and information about the participants. The second section was measured by a likerscale (strongly effective, effective, neutral, ineffective, strongly ineffective) to assess the prevelnce and the obstacles that they cope with.

Data Management and Analysis Plan

The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. The descriptive data was presented in tables, graphs, and charts.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical Considerations Informed consent and permission were obtained after explaining the objectives and aim of the study to the medical students. Respondents were kept anonymous, and confidentiality

was maintained. Furthermore, they were free to leave the study at any time. It was also reassured to them that not participating in the study would have no impact on their status. In addition, data was kept secured and available only to research purpose.

4.4 Discussion

Paying attention to volunteer work is a very important civilized requirement, and this was embodied and magnified in the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030, which aspires to stimulate volunteer work and raise the percentage of volunteers in the Kingdom. Therefore, our study aims to determine the relationship between obstacles and volunteering in the health field among students of health specializations at Jazan University. The results of our study proved the existence of a strong direct correlation between relationship between obstacles and volunteering in the health field among students of health specialties at Jazan University. Our study consisted of a sample containing 430 male and female students in health disciplines at Jazan University was analyzed. 20% (N=86) of boys and 80% (N=344) of girls, while 91.6% (N=394) of the participants were single, 7.9% were married, and 5% were separate. The results of our study showed that the percentage of females in terms of participants is higher than that of males, and the majority of the participants were celibate. This result coincided with a study conducted in the United Arab Emirates [10]. The majority of participants (63%; N=489) were between 20-35 years old. The majority were females (N=422; 63%), while 50% (N=335) of the participants were celibate.

Our study also found that the general average of obstacles to volunteer in the health field among students of health majors At Jazan University in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, it reached a high percentage (91.9%), of the degree of obstacles at the level of volunteering. In addition, the results revealed that the total degree of obstacles to volunteering in the health field among students of health specializations at Jazan University in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was at the average level, with a rate of (69.7%). The results of our study also indicated that many male and female students of health colleges at Jazan University acknowledged that volunteer work benefits the community, and the volunteer work increases the ability to assume responsibilities and tasks. In addition, many of the participants, male and female students of the Colleges of Health at Jazan University, acknowledged that volunteering strengthens social bonds between local groups. The results also showed the agreement of many males and females students of health colleges at Jazan University that volunteer work aims to help others in their community. The results also indicate that volunteer work helps in building good professional relationships, building capabilities, acquiring new skills in interaction and communication with the community, the desire to assist others, and the love of volunteer work. The results also showed that preoccupation with the study and its conflict with volunteering time is one of the obstacles to volunteering. The results showed that the failure to place the volunteer in the

appropriate place for his abilities may be one of the reasons for not volunteering, and also the distance in the volunteering programs. The results showed the lack of training programs for volunteers and the difficulty in finding the right time to volunteer. Many participants also acknowledged that fear of taking responsibility, low self-confidence, and fear of failure are all major obstacles to volunteering. These results coincided with the results of the study conducted in Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia, where the results study showed the percentages of obstacles and their influence on the decision of the participants to volunteer during COVID-19 (Mousa, O., Almussallam, 2021)

The results of our study also confirmed that obstacles do not represent a relationship with the gender variable. These results coincided with the results of study in Malaysia (A.N. Normah & Z.M. Lukman (2020). This means that obstacles do not change with the change of sex, and are similar in both males and females. The results also showed the relationship between obstacles and age, where the chi-square test value was (87.010a), with a probability value of (.000), and the probability value was less than the confidence level of 0.05. This confirms that the obstacles represent a relationship with the variable of age. This means that obstacles differ with different ages. The results also showed the relationship between obstacles and marital status, where the value of the chi-square test was (16.526a), with a probability value of (.993) and the probability value was greater than the confidence level of 0.05. In the sense that the obstacles does not differ for each of those who are single, married, or widowed. The results also showed the relationship between obstacles and health specialization, where the value of the chi-square test was (89.175a), with a probability value of (.030). The obstacles differ according to the different health specializations at Jazan University.

4.6 Recommendations:

Based on the results reached, our recommendations are dictated by the following:

- Increasing the university students' awareness of the importance of volunteer work through social media and issuing periodic newsletters on volunteer work.
- The need to take into account the desires and goals of the volunteer and to choose the appropriate times for volunteer work, as they do not conflict with study and lecture times.
- Expanding the scope of research to include university students and other majors, as well as school students.

4.7 Conclusion

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cares about and supports volunteers and encourages them to volunteer. Nor did Vision 2030 overlook an important aspect of the development of the Kingdom, which is the aspect of volunteer work. Where the Kingdom aspires, through its 2030 vision, to one million male and female volunteers. Therefore, our study aims to determine the obstacles and volunteering among health majors students at Jazan University. The results of our study proved the

existence of a direct relationship between obstacles and volunteering in the health field among students of health majors at Jazan University. This study included 430 male and female students from various health specializations at Jazan University. According to the results of the study, the percentage of males ranged between 20% and 80% of females. The total percentage of volunteers is 40.5%. However, some health major students face some obstacles that prevent volunteering at Jazan University, as the percentage of those who did not volunteer reached 59.5%. The biggest obstacle to volunteering was academic commitments, followed by distance and transportation, and finally the long volunteer hours.

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